Review on Silkworm Incubator Climate Controller

Varsha V, Alif Ahmed, Madhushree M, Nanditha M, Prashanth K K
Assistant Professors[1], Students[2345] Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
Vidya Vikas Institute of Engineering and Technology, Mysore, Karnataka, India.

Abstract – ***Silkworm farming is a crucial argon-based activity with significant economic value, particularly in the textile industry. However, maintaining optimal environmental conditions—temperature (24–28°C) and humidity (70– 85%)—is essential for healthy silkworm growth and high-quality cocoon production. The system integrates a DHT11 sensor to continuously monitor temperature and humidity levels. The data is displayed in real-time on an LCD screen and transmitted wirelessly to a Bluetooth-enabled smartphone application, allowing remote monitoring. Users can manually override the system via the Bluetooth app to activate/deactivate these components as needed.***

I. INTRODUCT ION

Silkworm rearing, or sericulture, is an ancient practice with immense economic importance, particularly for silk production. The health and productivity of silkworms (Bombyx mori) heavily depend on maintaining precise environmental conditions—specifically, a temperature range of 24–28°C and relative humidity of 70–85%. Deviations from these parameters can lead to poor growth, disease susceptibility, and reduced silk yield. Traditional methods of climate control in silkworm farms rely on manual monitoring and adjustments, which are labor-intensive, inconsistent, and prone to human error.

To address these challenges, this project proposes an automated, IoT-based silkworm incubator that leverages embedded systems and wireless technology for real-time environmental control.
The system uses an Arduino Uno microcontroller as its core, interfaced with a DHT11 sensor to continuously measure temperature and humidity. The sensor data is displayed locally on an LCD screen and transmitted to a smartphone via Bluetooth, enabling farmers to monitor conditions remotely. Users can manually control these components via a Bluetooth app, overriding the automated system if necessary. The Arduino processes sensor inputs and activates the actuators to maintain ideal conditions, ensuring a stable environment for silkworm development. This project bridges the gap between traditional sericulture and modern IoT-based automation, offering a cost-effective, scalable, and energy-efficient solution for small-scale farmers. By minimizing human intervention and maximizing precision, the system aims to improve silk yield, reduce labor costs, and enhance silkworm health. Future expansions could integrate cloud-based monitoring, AI- driven predictive analytics, or solar power for sustainability.

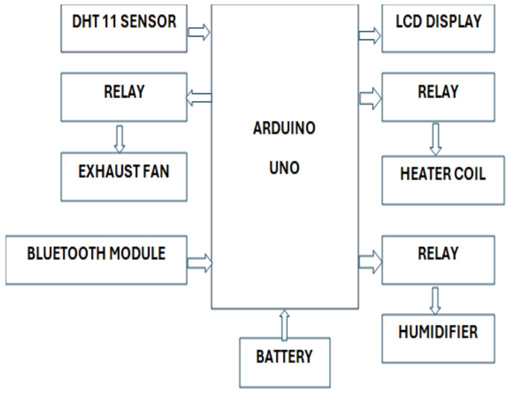


Fig: 1 Block diagram of Silkworm incubator climate controller

II. METHODOLOGY

The IoT-based silkworm incubator operates through a structured workflow combining hardware components and software logic to automate environmental control. The system is centred around an Arduino Uno microcontroller, which processes real-time data from the DHT11 temperature and humidity sensor. The sensor continuously monitors the incubator's conditions, and the Arduino compares these readings against predefined optimal ranges (24–28°C for temperature and 70–85% for humidity).

ARDUINO UNO

The Arduino Uno, a cornerstone of the maker movement, is a microcontroller board built around the ATmega328P chip. Its user-friendly design and open-source nature have made it an invaluable tool for beginners and experienced users alike. Featuring 14 digital input/output pins (six of which can function as PWM outputs), six analog input pins, a 16 MHz ceramic resonator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button, the Uno provides a versatile platform for a wide range of projects.

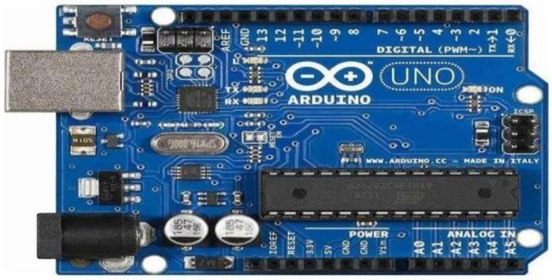


Fig:2 Arduino Uno

DTH 11 SENSOR

The DHT11 is a low-cost digital temperature and humidity sensor widely used in DIY electronics and environmental monitoring. It employs a capacitive humidity sensor and a thermistor to measure the surrounding air conditions. The sensor outputs a digital signal, making it easy to interface with microcontrollers like Arduino.

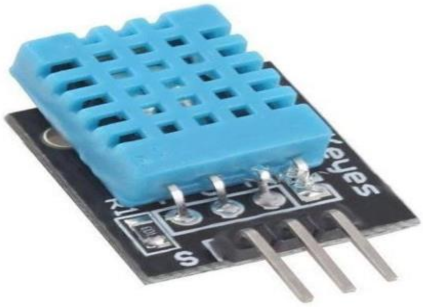


Fig:3 DHT 11 sensor

RELAY

A relay is essentially an electrically operated switch. It uses an electromagnetic coil to mechanically operate a set of contacts. When a current flows through the coil, it creates a magnetic field that pulls an armature, causing the switch contacts to either close (making a connection) or open (breaking a connection).

Fig:4 Relay

EXHAUST FAN

An exhaust fan serves as a vital component for maintaining healthy indoor air quality by mechanically extracting stale air, unwanted odors, excess moisture, and potential pollutants from enclosed spaces and expelling them outdoors. These ventilation devices are commonly installed in areas prone to such issues, including kitchens to remove cooking fumes, bathrooms to control humidity and prevent mold growth, and laundry rooms to manage moisture from dryers.

Fig 4: Exhaust Fan

BLUETOOTH MODULE

A Bluetooth module is a small electronic circuit that enables wireless communication between devices using the Bluetooth protocol. These modules come in various types, supporting different Bluetooth versions (like Classic Bluetooth or Bluetooth Low Energy - BLE) and functionalities. They act as a bridge, allowing microcontrollers or other systems to communicate wirelessly with smartphones, computers, and other Bluetooth-enabled devices.

Fig 5: Bluetooth module

LCD DISPLAY

An LCD, or Liquid Crystal Display, is a prevalent flat panel display technology that forms images by modulating light through liquid crystals. These crystals, situated between two polarized glass panels, align in response to an electric field, controlling the passage of light generated by a backlight, typically LEDs. This process allows for the creation of detailed images with varying brightness and color, achieved through red, green, and blue sub-pixels within each pixel.

Fig 6: LCD Display

HEATER COIL

Heater coils come in various designs, including open coils where the wire is directly exposed for efficient air heating, and sheathed coils where the resistive wire is encased in a protective metal tube, often with a ceramic powder for insulation and heat transfer enhancement. These sheathed types are commonly used for immersion heating in liquids or for heating solid surfaces. The heater coil is an electrical component designed to generate heat when an electric current passes through it. It's essentially a resistor that converts electrical energy into thermal energy.

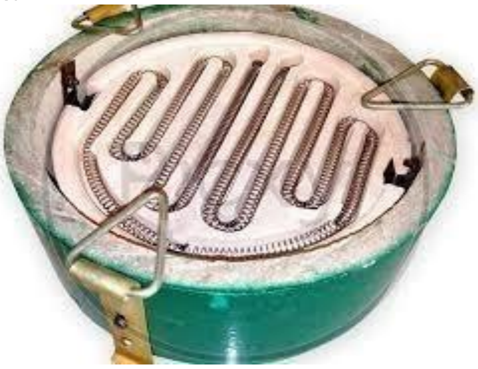


Fig 7: Heater Coil

HUMIDIFIER

A humidifier is an appliance designed to increase the humidity, or moisture content, in the air of a room or an entire building. These devices combat dryness, which can be exacerbated by heating and cooling systems, by releasing water vapor or steam into the atmosphere. Various types of humidifiers exist, including cool mist models like evaporative, ultrasonic, and impeller humidifiers, and warm mist vaporizers that heat water to create steam.

Fig 8: Humidifier

BATTERY

A battery is an electrochemical device that converts stored chemical energy into electrical energy through one or more cells, each containing an anode, cathode, and electrolyte facilitating ion flow. These power sources are broadly categorized as disposable primary batteries, designed for single use, and rechargeable secondary batteries, capable of being used and recharged multiple times.

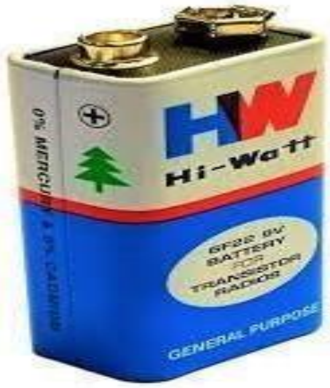


Fig 9: Battery

WORKING OF SILKWORM INCUBATOR CLIMATE CONTROLLER

The IoT-based silkworm incubator operates through a structured workflow combining hardware components and software logic to automate environmental control. The system is centred around an Arduino Uno microcontroller, which processes real-time data from the DHT11 temperature and humidity sensor.

The sensor continuously monitors the incubator's conditions, and the Arduino compares these readings against predefined optimal ranges (24–28°C for temperature and 70–85% for humidity). If the values deviate from the desired thresholds, the Arduino triggers the appropriate actuators—a heater coil to increase temperature, a humidifier to raise humidity, or an exhaust fan to regulate excess heat/moisture.

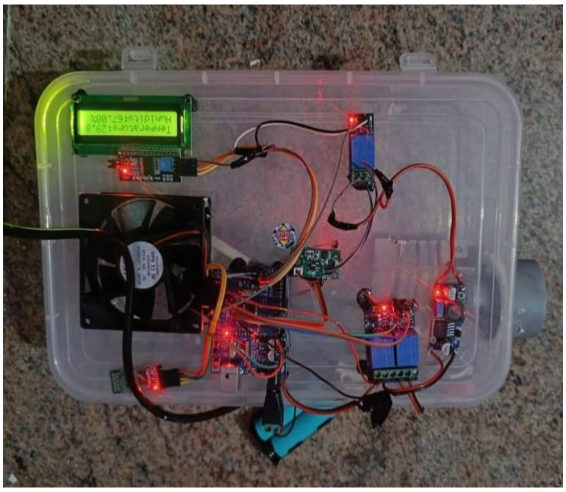


Fig:5 Working of silkworm incubator climate controller

ADVANTAGES

1. It maintains an optimal temperature and humidity level 24/7, always ensuring a consistently comfortable and controlled environment.
2. It minimizes the need for manual monitoring, offering automated control and real-time adjustments to ensure seamless operation with minimal human intervention.
3. This project uses low-cost Arduino and sensors to monitor environmental conditions efficiently.
4. A Bluetooth app provides instant updates, allowing users to monitor the system's status directly from their smartphones.
5. Actuators run only when needed, enhancing energy efficiency and system longevity. This ensures optimal performance while reducing unnecessary wear and tear.

DISADVANTAGES

1. The system requires uninterrupted electricity to function properly, as it relies on continuous power to operate sensors, actuators, and communication devices.
2. Bluetooth connectivity works only within short distances, typically around 10 meters, limiting its range for communication between devices.
3. Sensors and actuators may degrade over time due to wear and tear, environmental factors, or prolonged use.
4. Small farmers may need financial support to adopt and maintain advanced systems, as the initial investment and ongoing costs can be a barrier.

APPLICATIONS

1. The system enhances silk production efficiency by optimizing environmental conditions, automating tasks, and ensuring precise care for silkworms.
2. Affordable automation for rural silk growers makes advanced technology accessible, improving productivity without significant financial burden.
3. A controlled environment for silkworm studiesallows researchers to closely monitor and manipulate variables like temperature, humidity, and light.
4. The system demonstrates IoT applications in agriculture by integrating sensors, actuators, and real- time data monitoring to optimize silkworm farming.
5. The system supports large-scale cocoon production by automating key processes and maintaining optimal environmental conditions.

III. FUTURE SCOPE

1. Store and analyse sensor data on platforms like Thing Speak or Google Cloud for long-term trends.
2. The system can predict optimal conditions using historical data, analysing past trends in temperature, humidity, and silkworm growth to forecast the best environmental settings for maximum yield.
3. The system can reduce grid dependency by integrating renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind power, to maintain operation.
4. It can be scaled for larger farms by adding multiple incubators and expanding the network of sensors and actuators.
5. The system can send SMS or email alerts via GSM modules (e.g., SIM800L) to notify

farmers of critical changes in environmental conditions or system performance.

IV. LITERATURE SURVEY

The following are the review on the different paper based on silkworm incubator climate controller

Chong Wu, Wei Long, Qiang Wang presented the Monitoring System of Silkworm Incubation Based on predictive Compensation with Gain Self-Adaptive As the insufficiency of artificial methods for silkworm incubation, a new real-time monitoring system based on pre-evaluation compensation with gain self-adaptive control designed for silkworm incubation is introduced in this paper. The system enables silkworm regularly and automatic transposition for a 360-degree, and has light, temperature, wet precise control. It also manages the sales process of the silkworm, with advantages of high reliability, low cost and flexibility control.

Mohammad Rafiq Bhat, P. Radha, A. Abdul Faruk, Mukil Vas, Dipankar Brahma, Nilav Ranjan Bora, Karthick Mani Bharathi and Ishita Garai presented the Climate Change and Its Impact on Sericulture Climate change refers to the global phenomenon of rapid transformation in natural climate patterns like rain, wind, heat and more. Climate change poses a significant challenge to the existence of species and the stability of ecosystems on a global scale. The escalation in the Earth's atmospheric temperature is predominantly influenced by the heightened levels of greenhouse gases (GHG), including carbon dioxide (72%), methane (18%) and nitrous oxide (9%). (Bora et al., 2022). Agriculture is directly dependent on climate change and weather in India. The climate change viz., temperature, rainfall and carbon dioxide showed impact on crop growth and production in the country (Ram et al., 2016). Temperature fluctuations impact silkworm behaviour, development', survival, growth and reproduction as highlighted by Needlepoint et al. in 2018.

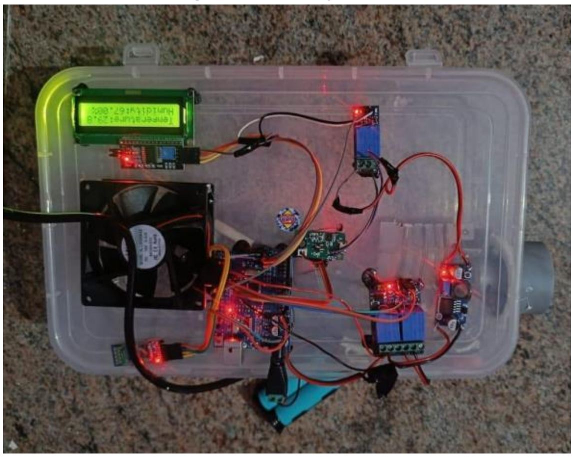
Kh A Jumaghulov, and Kh E Rakhmanova presented the The scientific basis of the implementation of differential incubation periods of mulberry silkworm (Bombyx mori L.) seeds in the harsh continental climate of Central Asia In many foreign countries where cocooning is developed, new effective scientific based innovative technologies are being developed for the cultivation of high-quality cocoon raw materials, their preliminary processing and increase of cocoon productivity. It is pivotal to obtain high quality, thin and strong silk fibre from cultivated cocoons. This research was aimed at researching differential incubation periods of mulberry silkworm (Bombyx moral.) seeds in the continental climate of Central Asia, particularly in Uzbekistan.

Nasirdinov Bahodir Abdullajon ugli, Sharibayev Nosir Yusupzhanovich, Sharibayev Soli Yusupzhanovich presented the Incubator Design for Revivals Silkworm Seeds Sericulture plays an important role in the national economy, especially the result of the silkworm breeding process is crucial to produce high-quality silk fibbers. For successful silkworm rearing, it is first important to properly organize the incubation period of eggs. By precisely controlling the microclimatic conditions during incubation, it is possible to ensure healthy development and even growth of eggs. In this context, providing ideal conditions for the revival of silkworm eggs by creating efficient and modern incubator systems shows its relevance.

Mubashar Hussain, Muhammad Naeem, Shakil Ahmad Khan, Muhammad Farooq Bhatti and Muhammad Munawar Presented the Studies on the influence of temperature and humidity on biological traits of silkworm This paper presents a study on the influence of temperature and humidity on the biological traits of silkworms. It investigates the impact of variations in temperature and humidity on pupation, hatchability, and larval mortality of eleven inbred silkworm lines. The research was conducted at the Sericulture Research Laboratory in Lahore, Pakistan, during the autumn and spring seasons of 2007-2008. Impact of variations in temperature and humidity on pupation, hatchability and larval mortality of eleven inbred silkworm lines M-101, M-103, M-104, M-107, Pak-1, Pak-2, Pak-3, Pak-4, PFI-I, PFI-II and S-1 was investigated during autumn and spring, 2007-2008 at Sericulture Research Laboratory, Lahore.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Current silkworm incubation systems often use basic thermostats or manual hygrometers, requiring constant human supervision. Some advanced setups employ standalone climate controllers, but these are expensive and lack IoT integration. While research explores IoT in agriculture, few solutions target silkworm rearing specifically. Existing prototypes often lack Bluetooth connectivity or user-friendly interfaces, limiting accessibility.



VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the IoT-based silkworm incubator successfully addresses key challenges in traditional sericulture by automating climate control through Arduino, DHT11, and Bluetooth. It offers real-time monitoring, remote control, and energy efficiency, making it ideal for small-scale farmers. While limitations like power dependency and Bluetooth range exist, future upgrades (cloud, AI, solar) can enhance scalability. This project demonstrates how low-cost IoT solutions can revolutionize agriculture, improving silk yields while reducing labour. By bridging technology and farming, it paves the way for smarter, sustainable sericulture.

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